



Daily Report

East Europe

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NOTICE TO READERS: This volume contains a representative selection of material previously disseminated in softcopy format.

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Kosovo's Rugova Views Political Meetings

AU2104084795 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in
Albanian 1330 GMT 20 Apr 95

[Interview with Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Republic of Kosova, by Mine Prenci in Tirana on 20 April—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Prenci] Mr. President, during your current stay in Tirana, you have held meetings with representatives of several political parties. Can you tell us something about the goal and results of these meetings?

[Rugova] The goal of the meetings with various political parties in Albania was to strengthen the cooperation that we still have and that was established several years ago with all Albanian political parties in Albania and the Albanian area. We mainly held talks with the parties that entered parliament on the basis of the 1992 elections. We have five political parties in Kosova that entered the parliament of Kosova on the basis of the 1992 elections. The goal was that of cooperation and announcement, albeit that cooperation has recently become very difficult following the partial closure of the border with Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM] and Kosova through demands for passports.

We also discussed problems and new positive developments in Albania, the situation in Kosova, and of course, further support for the Albanian political parties, such as that of the Albanian state. As you know, I can say that all Albanian political parties, parliamentary and nonparliamentary, have supported the main option based on the referendum on the independence and neutrality of Kosova. Each party has done this within its own framework and has worked in this direction within its own possibilities, through establishing contacts abroad and in Albania. I can say that this is a fact that brings pleasure.

We also talked about these issues and other topics such as developments in our region, which continue to remain dangerous, unfortunately, and stressed the need to further strengthen cooperation and organize various consultations. I can say that this is a demand of the parties and political groups in Kosova. The policy can be carried out by establishing contacts, staying together, and discussing topics; these will bring about other results.

[Prenci] Today, a newspaper has written today that you have refused to meet the Rightist Alliance Party, the Rightist Democratic Party, and the Albanian Rightist League. How do you assess this?

[Rugova] I told you that I met with the parties that won in 1992. I will assess the possibility of meeting with these parties as well, as the meeting was only suggested recently. I visited several cultural institutions, which is a professional weakness of mine, but which is now useful in politics. I will visit the Archeological Museum and several other institutions as I have not visited them for three years.

There is nothing wrong here. I will see the possibility of meeting with these parties. They are new groupings, and I do not know who they are, whom they side with, what they do. I have planned, but Mr. Godo is currently holding meetings with people in the field here. I will meet with Mr. Godo, and I think that he is one of the leaders of the parliamentary parties and a member of the Rightist Alliance. Please, there is nothing wrong with communicating with these people and meeting them. Thus, I should be used to a [word indistinct] of the regulations. I view the remarks made by the press and criticisms as positive. There is nothing wrong with these parties.

[Prenci] What is the stance of the political parties toward the Kosova problem? Do their options on the problem of Kosova converge?

[Rugova] All the stances of Albanian parties here in Albania converge on one point. They are also interested in preventing a conflict in Kosova and in helping to find a solution to the Kosova issue. On the basis of the talks, we can assert that it is lucky that the Albanians in Kosova and Albania today have reached a level of political organization, a political culture, and, on the basis of this political culture, all the parties understand the political will of the Albanian people of Kosova, who held the referendum on 1992, and the will of Albanian people in other Albanian areas. As you know, we held a referendum in Macedonia, and that part of Presevo also held a referendum. The Albanians in Montenegro held a memorandum although it was very dangerous at that time and they were very few in number to organize a referendum. Thus, this is a declaration. What is important is that all the political forces in Albania and the Albanian world have understood that the problem of Kosova is the central problem of the Albanian question and its solution according to the political will of the people would greatly help the Albanian question, the Albanian stabilization of the Balkans, and the stabilization of the region in general. This is good that the world has become aware of it.

[Prenci] In the talks held recently, you spoke about the Albanian parties drafting a joint political strategy to resolve the problem of Kosova. How do you assess this, Mr. President?

[Rugova] Please, this was not a strategy. It was proposed by several parties, I think perhaps the Social Democratic Party and other parties, maybe the Socialist Party or the Democratic Party. It is more of a consultation. As I said earlier, there is an awareness of a good political organization. Strategy means an independent and neutral Kosova. The integration issues of Albanian unities are the next step. However, I understand these consultations in the sense of talking about possibilities and the tactics that are to be followed. This is an idea we had in Kosova two to three years ago—to come here or to go to another country and talk with the Albanian political parties and clarify the issues. That is a platform of actions and operations for the future, although we should see that the practical possibilities of movement have become difficult. However, we should manage somehow.

National Assembly Adopts 1995 Budget Bill*AU2104091795 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Assembly session that began on 20 April at 1600 [1400 GMT], continued for almost 14 hours and ended early this morning. The deputies debated and adopted the second reading of the 1995 Budget Bill. The 1995 budget revenue will be 215,491,300,000 leva and the expenditures will be 264,242,000,000. Thus a budget deficit of 48,750,700,000 leva was adopted, as well as the operations that would lead to financing this deficit.

The parliamentary majority firmly supported the government's draft budget and allowed only minimal changes to the preliminary figures during the second reading.

The radical proposals of members of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] parliamentary faction to increase the revenue and decrease the budget deficit have been rejected.

Most of the SDS deputies walked out of the National Assembly hall yesterday at 1900 local time. The National Assembly members decided to cancel today's session. The deputies will be on their Easter vacation until 2 May.

Zhelev To Return Land Act Amendments to Assembly*AU2004174595 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 95*

["Address" to nation by President Zhelyu Zhelev in connection with Land Act, in Sofia on 20 April—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear Citizens of the Republic of Bulgaria:

On 14 April 1995, the National Assembly passed the Amendments and Additions to the Land Act. I am addressing you this evening to declare that this law must not take effect. Any attempts to put it into effect prematurely are unlawful. This week I have met with representatives of all the opposition parliamentary groups, who demanded that the law be returned for further debate. I also have objections of principle and will certainly return it. If the majority forces the law to be passed again in the same form, I will apply to the Constitutional Court to stop its regulations from taking effect, because this law attacks the essence of democratic changes in Bulgaria. The issue of land—the greatest wealth of our people—cannot be a party question. It is an all-national issue, and therefore should be settled wisely and by consensus.

Zhelev Receives DPS Leader, BBB Members*AU2004173495 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Ahmed Dogan, leader of the DPS [Rights and Freedoms Movement], who met with

President Zhelyu Zhelev today, confirmed that the DPS strongly supports Bulgaria joining NATO. He added that he asked the head of state to impose a delaying veto on the amendments to the Land Act. He also said that the DPS would support Zhelyu Zhelev if he runs at the next presidential elections.

Speaking to journalists, Ahmed Dogan repeated his prediction that the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] was on the way to collapse and that the present parliament would not complete its full term of office.

At their meeting with President Zhelev, the representatives of the Bulgarian Business Bloc [BBB] parliamentary group also assured the president that they opposed the amendments passed to the Land Act. In their view, the process of Bulgaria's entry into NATO should continue in parallel to the talks on Bulgaria's economic relations with the NATO member countries and on opening up markets in both directions.

The BBB parliamentary group is meeting in the National Assembly at this moment. According to BBB Deputy Rumen Rusev, a second ballot may be taken following yesterday's vote to appoint a new chairman for the group. Another supposition is that the BBB group may break up, because four of its members intend to leave it.

BSP Rule Viewed as 'Communist Totalitarianism'*AU2004132995 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 17 Apr 95 p 3*

[Commentary by Professor Nikolay Belovezhkov: "Propaganda and Reality"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The election campaign of the Bulgarian Socialist Party-Bulgarian Communist Party [BSP-BCP] was full of generous promises. Many oaths were given to strengthen democracy, restore production, and establish a "social" market economy.

What are the results of the "new" authorities' three-month rule?

For the citizens, it is the increase in the price of electricity and heating and the refusal to pay inflation compensation for the last few months.

At the same time, the rights of the party nomenklatura have been restored in the scientific and higher education establishments, collective ownership of the land and the actual new collectivization have been legalized, and many "professionals" related to the former communist government have been returned to the police and other places.

In the national mass media, and especially Bulgarian television, issues are being clarified only by representatives of the government. The state budget has been adopted at 20 Positano Street [BSP headquarters], and will be adopted with a record speed by the National Assembly without any special debate. The police are beating up and killing people, but the minister of internal

affairs is insulted by the fact that his resignation is being demanded without observance of proper procedure. The Serbs have invented a "Bulgarian minority" [as published] in Bulgaria while Mr. Videnov is talking about Bulgarians in "Serbia's Eastern Outlands."

This beginning indicates what we can expect in the future. What does it all remind us of? Is it not regular communist totalitarianism, with which we are familiar from the recent past?

Interior Minister Nachev Views Personnel Problems

AU2004201095 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 15 Apr 95 p 3

[Interview with Interior Minister Lyubomir Nachev by Vacho Radulov; place and date not given: "Strong Hand Is Weak Without Law"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Radulov] Minister, even before the end of the first 100 days of this government certain people do not see you as the strong hand the Ministry of Internal Affairs needs....

[Nachev] It is a matter of opinion. Two years ago certain people in the ministry were infatuated with the "strong hand" policy and chased away many professionals because of political considerations. Now we are reaping the bitter fruits of this policy. For me a strong hand is a hand that could resolve the problems, and for this we need laws. I did not begin with dismissals, but with studying the situation at the ministry. In addition to my personal meetings with the leaderships of certain central and national services there have also been complex inspections at 11 regional directorates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is well known that after some of those inspections there were dismissals, and it also is well known why. Every inspection begins with the expenditures for stationery and ends with the style and methods of work of the regional directorates chiefs. Some 60 experts from the center participate in each inspection. Now the directorates in Vidin, Pernik, and Kurdzhali are on the agenda. [passage omitted]

[Radulov] Are you utilizing psychological tests while hiring people, and has the practice of a discreet operational contact with the candidates for work at the ministry been abolished?

[Nachev] Everything has been neglected for a long time. The chiefs need people and they close their eyes to the results of the psychological tests. Special contacts are out of the question. Today one could simply join the Ministry of Internal Affairs by submitting an application, curriculum vitae, diploma, a medical certificate, and a certificate of having no police record. Compromises are being made even with the educational requirements. [passage omitted]

[Radulov] Do you not think that the violence in society also affected the police?

[Nachev] During the 1993-94 period there were 77 cases in which policemen have been killed, injured, or suffered bodily injury in confrontations with criminals. In addition policemen's homes have been attacked and robbed. This provokes a rage in the policemen, and then the situation could become horrible. In addition let us not forget the fact that bandits, whom the policeman arrests with a risk for his own life, are being released on the following day by the prosecution, something that mocks the policeman's work. [passage omitted]

[Radulov] You have been reproached for restoring former employees of the Sixth Department....

[Nachev] I am not merely restoring former employees of the Sixth Department, but professionals, because there were professionals at that department and because it would be a crime not to utilize their experience at such a difficult moment. I did not restore the former deputy chief of the Sixth Department, Tsvyatko Tsvetkov, but the deputy chief of the Central Information-Analysis Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Tsvyatko Tsvetkov, who is a highly competent and trained expert. [passage omitted]

Minister Gechev Advocates Single Stock Market

AU2104082495 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 18 Apr 95 p 3

[Interview with Rumen Gechev, deputy prime minister and minister of economic development, by Galya Kirilova, in London; date not given: "I Accept Responsibility for Having Only One Stock Exchange"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Kirilova] Mr. Gechev, following your talks with London's financial circles, do you intend to propose any amendments to the Order on Privatization Using Bad Debt Bonds? The London analysts say that they regard the order as a negative signal, because it imposes restrictions on the investors.

[Gechev] It is quite understandable that they would want there to be no restrictions, but this is not in the interests of the Bulgarian state. They were unable to raise objections to any of the arguments. It is possible that in 1996 Bulgaria will become more flexible. It is not certain that there will be changes, but it is possible. The room for action is not so great as some people imagine.

[Kirilova] After the London talks, is the idea of a single stock exchange with predominant state participation still on the cards?

[Gechev] The idea of a single exchange is not mine. This practice is followed in the developed countries. Here in London, the world center of capital, there is only one stock exchange. From the economic viewpoint, for Bulgaria to have more than one exchange is not only ridiculous, but even criminal.

[Kirilova] The law, however, uses the plural form—stock exchanges.

[Gechev] This is stated in theory, to leave the door ajar. However, in practice I accept the responsibility for having only one stock exchange. [passage omitted]

[Kirilova] What will be the cost to the state of hosting the fifth annual meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD] in Sofia?

[Gechev] The Bulgarian state will cover its costs and even earn a profit. This is a unique opportunity for 4,000-5,000 investors to visit Bulgaria, and it will impart an incredible impetus to the processes in our country. In principle, all the participants will pay their own expenses. The conference itself will provide huge business for Sofia, and the arrival of the investors will have a dramatic effect. I am sure that Bulgaria will put on a

good show. The National Palace of Culture is more beautiful than London's Barbican Center.

[Kirilova] Western journalists have been critical of Sofia's failure to solve its water problem.

[Gechev] They did not attack me. One of them asked me if there would be water for the meeting, and I told him not to be worried, because whatever restrictions may be in force then, the water will be turned on for five days.

[Kirilova] You were joking, of course.

[Gechev] Yes, but the government cannot ensure that water is available, it cannot import it from somewhere else, it all depends on the natural conditions. The EBRD is ready to invest funds in reconstructing the water supply network.

Amendment to Military Defense Intelligence Law
LD2004170395 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1500 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Chamber of Deputies today passed an amendment to the Law on Military Defense Intelligence.

It includes stipulations on parliamentary control of the activity of Military Defense Intelligence, specifications concerning covering evidence, and a detailed adjustment of intelligence media and evidence of Military Defense Intelligence.

Amendment Consolidating Nuclear Control
AU2104121195 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Apr 95 p 2

[Article by "pra": "Nuclear Security Control Consolidated"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prague—According to an amendment adopted by the parliament yesterday, the state nuclear safety and protection against ionizing radiation control has been consolidated and entrusted to the State Bureau for Nuclear Safety. So far, the protection against radioactive radiation was in the competence of the health-care department or the hygiene authorities. Now, the State Bureau assumes control over the disposal of all radioactive waste, including waste from hospitals, research institutes, and that resulting from industrial applications. The bureau will also assume state control over selected materials, equipment, and paraphernalia used in the nuclear sphere.

Parliament Rules of Procedure Effective in Aug
AU2104105095 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 20 Apr 95 p 3

[Article by "has": "Parliament Has New Rules of Procedure"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prague—Yesterday, after approximately two years of preparation, the Chamber of Deputies approved new rules of procedure that will go into effect on 1 August. A total of 99 deputies voted in favor of the new rules, 49 opposed, and 24 abstained. The new rules differ from the present norm in particular in the system of three readings of laws, a financial advantage for the opposition deputies' clubs against the coalition ones, and the introduction of the so-called parliament guard.

At present, the initiator of a law (government or deputies) must first submit principles of the bill to the deputies and only subsequently its actual legal form in articles. The latter will come to the parliament session only after the principles and proposals have been discussed in the committees. The new system of three readings does not consider the principles: The complete law is assessed directly by the Chamber, and three times.

On the first reading, it can return the law to the initiator for redrafting or pass it on to the committees for discussion. On the second reading, the Chamber can already reject the law, and only on the third reading can it approve the law. This mechanism should improve the quality of preparation of new laws.

In the future, 10 deputies will be needed to form a club rather than the five needed so far. The opposition clubs will receive 1.3 times the funds provided to the coalition clubs. The reason for this is the advantage of the coalition parties, which are able to draw information from "their" ministries. The Chamber will have the option of limiting a deputy's speech, but the maximum reduction is down to 10 minutes. The president of the Republic, a member of the Cabinet, or a deputies' club chairman can speak in the Chamber at any time. The demand that the reading of the contributions not be allowed was rejected.

The new rules of procedure allow for a concurrent membership of deputies in two parliamentary committees, with the exception of the Mandate and Immunity Committee. One-third of the committee members form a quorum (at present, it is one-half).

It came as a surprise yesterday that the deputies adopted the proposal by Emil Jaros (Civic Democratic Party) to ban smoking in all parliament common rooms. Regardless of party affiliation, 88 deputies voted in favor, 39 opposed, and 32 abstained. However, the deputies turned down Jaros's proposal not to sell, serve, or consume alcoholic beverages on parliament grounds.

Commission Examines Secret Service
95CH0201A Bratislava MOSTY in Czech 28 Feb 95 p 9

[Article by Ondrej Smutny: "The Splendor and Misery of the Czech Secret Service"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The parliamentary commission that was recently created in conjunction with the growing suspicion that the Czech secret service (the Security and Information Service—BIS) is not working in harmony with its mission in a democratic society and is exceeding its authority found no fact that would tend to confirm such a suspicion. The director of the Czech secret service, Stanislav Devaty, who was a former dissident and is currently an ally of the ruling Civic Democratic Party [ODS], thus has a seeming reason for joy. The growing voices that were pointing out his incompetence, the unacceptable subordination to the ODS, and that were calling for his resignation have fallen silent.

The parliamentary commission to examine BIS, whose authorities were considered by uninvolved experts to be inadequate for investigating anything from their very inception, was investigating whether the secret service might not be monitoring the activities of political parties in the Czech Republic. Five of the seven delegates elected to the control commission signed a resolution

that characterizes the suspicions formulated by Jan Kalvoda, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA], as being unsubstantiated. The remaining two—Ivan Masek (ODA) and Pavel Severa (KDU-CSL [Christian and Democratic Union—Czech People's Party])—however, said they disagreed with the resolution because, according to them, the commission failed to take all ascertained facts into account in formulating its conclusions.

But not even Kalvoda is throwing in the towel. On the contrary, he continues to openly cast doubt on the purpose of the commission with its current authorities. Kalvoda literally declared that he "does not consider the conclusions of the parliamentary commission to examine BIS to be as unequivocal as the commission stated in its conclusions." Jaroslav Ortman, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the left bloc, also contributed to the doubtfulness surrounding the examination of the activities of BIS in the form in which it occurred. He believes that the above-mentioned case pointed to the mistake that not all parliamentary parties were represented on the control commission. Ortman also made no secret of his surprise over the reaction of Severa, a member of parliament, who announced his intention to propose that the entire investigation regarding the alleged illegal activities of the counterintelligence organization be evaluated by the Chamber of Deputies at a closed session. The chairman of the left bloc recalled that he had made such a proposal as far back as the February session of the parliament but that he had received no support from any of the members of the parliamentary commission. "Now they are saying they are in favor, and I must therefore ask the reason regarding the change in their position," Ortman was heard to say.

The feeling of impropriety and lack of confidence that exists among the Czech public with respect to the relationship toward Devaty's secret service, in spite of its official "cleansing," is, moreover, backed up by the recent publication of a listing of organizations BIS characterizes as being extremist and that it also approaches as such. The Czech secret service ranks ecologic organizations and civic initiatives interested in human rights or animal rights, such as the Animal S.O.S. Foundation, the Rainbow Movement, Greenpeace Czechoslovakia, and the Movement for Civic Solidarity and Tolerance, as being "extremists." According to representatives of these independent civic initiatives, who have filed suit against Devaty for abusing the authorities of a public official, the effort to disgrace and politicize civic activities in the Czech Republic has been noticeable for a long time and involves the highest state officials, employees of ministries, the police, and, most recently, even the counterintelligence service. The reason for filing criminal suit against the director of BIS is the suspicion that the above-named civic initiatives or their members were the "objects of workups by agents of BIS." To the extent to which the suspicion is confirmed, the image of a post-November government concept in the Czech Republic will be subject to yet another serious

fissure. Such a loss of illusions regarding the measure of democracy in the country is surely painful for the government and for the citizens themselves but can also represent a positive contribution.

Communist Party Optimistic About Coming Elections

95CH0214A Prague PRAGUE POST in English 7 Apr 95 p 2

[Article by Vladimir Todres: "Communist Party Plots 'Return to the Left'"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) is calling upon the Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD) to team up with it before next year's parliamentary elections. So far, the Social Democrats aren't taking the bait.

As KSCM Chairman Miroslav Grebenicek told THE PRAGUE POST, his party is looking for a way to challenge the ruling coalition. Joining forces is the only way "the Czech left can stave off a triumphant victory of the right from the Civic Democratic Party (ODS)," he said.

Grebenicek claimed, however, that his party will be able to achieve a considerable presence in parliament, even if acting alone.

The KSCM has repeatedly finished third in recent polls, with about one-third of the support of the leading party, the ODS. In the November 1994 local elections, 14.2 percent of voters cast their ballots for Communist Party candidates.

"Some 1 million voters have chosen us. Considering these results, we can hope for 18 percent to 20 percent in the parliamentary elections next year," Grebenicek said.

He said his party estimates that its potential support base includes more than 2.5 million people. "Only 10 percent of workers have voted for us as yet. Our main goal is to attract them to our side."

Grebenicek said aligning his party with the Social Democrats could secure their position. "Only three parties in the Czech Republic have clear programs—these are the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia, the ODS and the Social Democrats."

Grebenicek is not discouraged by the Social Democrats' apparent lack of interest in joining forces with the KSCM. "Patience brings roses," Grebenicek said.

The Social Democrats plan to convene a party congress in April.

A recent poll found that the Social Democrats' chairman, Milos Zeman, enjoys 55 percent popularity rating nationwide, just 1 percentage point behind Vaclav Klaus, ODS leader and Czech prime minister.

Grebenicek said that, even if his party has to march forward alone, "It will be possible to say that the Czech Republic will follow the East European pattern of a return to the left."

Aircraft Makers Encouraged About Future

95CH0205B Prague PRAGUE POST in English 28 Mar 95 p 6

[Article by Brendan McNally: "Revival of Aviation Industry May Be Just Around Corner"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] After five years in the doldrums, the Czech aircraft industry's fortunes may finally be changing. In early January, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) notified Prague aero-engines manufacturer Motorlet that it had certified the company's M-601E engine for use in agricultural aircraft in the United States.

The FAA is expected sometime next month to certify the M-601F, a slightly different engine used for passenger and cargo aircraft, according to Jozef Kubes, chief designer at Motorlet.

Being the accepted international benchmark, FAA certification would allow the engines to be sold and operated worldwide.

By the end of January, Motorlet had begun shipping motors to Ayal, a Texas-based agricultural-aircraft manufacturer that wants the Czech engine to power its new Turbo Thrush crop duster. "Ayal has distribution and a customer base," said Kubes, "and it is thinking about fitting the engine into other aircraft as well."

Despite its reputation for building tough aircraft engines that are nearly maintenance-free, Motorlet was generally considered to be one of the biggest white elephants among Aero Holding's daughter companies.

Aero Holding is the partially privatized, state-run umbrella company under which most Czech aviation enterprises currently operate. Three years ago, Motorlet signed a highly publicized joint-venture agreement with U.S.-based General Electric to build aircraft engines. But the deal quietly fell apart. In September 1993, Aero tried to ditch Motorlet along with Let Kunovice and other poorly performing daughters. Since then, both companies have remained on the auction block, without any serious takers.

In late February, however, Motorlet found a buyer: a wealthy businessman named Emilian Fould. According

to the daily MLADA FRONTA DNES, Fould was prepared to pay 500 million Kc (\$18.5 million). The newspaper described Fould as a Czechoslovak with French and Hungarian roots whose family members had been industrialists before the communist takeover. Currently, Fould is general director of Pragent, a Prague-based trading company. Fould told MLADA FRONTA DNES that he intended to make Motorlet profitable within a year and that it would be listed on the Prague Stock Exchange by 1996. He also said he would change the company's name back to Walter, as it was known before World War II. Fould did not say how he intended to deal with the company's debts or other problems.

On March 9, a new supervisory board was appointed. A new six-member board of directors also will be appointed. According to company official Karel Matous, the new board will be composed of managers who follow German management models.

Once the certification bottleneck is uncorked, one of Motorlet's biggest customers, aircraft maker Let Kunovice, will move a critical step closer to having its L-410 and L-610 transport planes operating throughout the world.

According to Vladimir Budinsky, chairman of the parliamentary economic committee, certification would bring Let back to life. "The main problem was certification of the L-410 and L-610," said Budinsky. "If Let can sell two airplanes, I think that would be the end of its financial problems."

Budinsky believes there is a big market for L-410s throughout North America, particularly in Canada and Alaska, since the aircraft was designed to operate in Siberia. "If you look at how many (L-410s) are operating in Siberia right now, it'll show how good these engines are. Most are two years out of maintenance, and they are still working."

Budinsky pointed out that shipping company DHL keeps buying L-410s for its worldwide delivery service. "If DHL uses them here, it'll want them in North America as well."

For over two years, Let Kunovice has been bogged down in negotiations with Fairchild over a possible joint venture.

Both companies build small- and medium-sized military and civilian transport aircraft. Let needs Fairchild's help to introduce more sophisticated versions of the L-410 and L-610 aircraft, while Fairchild wants access to Let's customer base.

'Bomb Attempts' Made Against HZDS Deputies*AU2104105595 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 20 Apr 95 p 1*

[CTK report: "L. Hudek Has Acknowledged Other Assassination Attempts Against HZDS Deputies"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Presov/Bratislava—Slovak Interior Minister L. Hudek acknowledged in an interview with a CTK correspondent yesterday that, apart from the bombing of the car used by Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] Deputy A. Matejka in Trnava, other attacks of a similar nature against representatives of the governing movement have also come to light in recent days.

"So far, we have documented the incident in Trnava; other incidents have been reported to our territorial bodies," said Hudek. He refused to say, however, whether, in their opinion, these involve politically motivated attacks of a terrorist nature. He added that he wants to obtain more information about all of the incidents over the next few days and then adopt a point of view on the whole issue and acquaint the public with it.

J. Sitar, the director of the ministry's Press Department, has informed the CTK, however, that, according to the information available, the Interior Ministry has no records of any other incidents involving bomb attacks or even attempts of this nature against HZDS representatives—apart from the Matejka incident. "There was nothing in the situation report," said Sitar with regard to the possibility of other incidents.

Matejka said in an interview for the CTK that the 14 April explosion of a device under his car may have a political background or it may involve a secret service operation. He places the entire incident on a par with political intimidation.

Slovak Prime Minister V. Meciar claimed on Pressclub after the government session that another unspecified deputy from his movement also received a package in the mail containing an explosive. It is being rumored in Bratislava that it was F. Gaulieder, one of the few current HZDS deputies who served in the previous parliament, who, apparently, faced the bomb attempt.

9 Arrested After Radioactive Material Seized*LD2004200695 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 19 April at approximately 1300, a Slovak rapid deployment police unit arrested six persons traveling in a car with a Hungarian number plate near Poprad [east Slovakia]. Some time later another three persons were arrested.

Viliam Suska interviewed Lieutenant Colonel Jozef (?Luzort), deputy director of the Investigation and

Crime Expertise Department of the Slovak Interior Ministry Police Corps, about this operation.

[Begin recording] [Suska] What was the reason for arresting these culprits, and what is the charge against them?

[?Luzort] In the car with a Hungarian number plate there was a container that was subsequently shown to emit high doses of radioactive emissions. After having gathered all necessary evidence, an investigator from the Kosice Regional Investigation Office charged nine persons with the crime of illegal production and property of radioactive material.

[Suska] Do you already know specifically what type of radioactive material this is?

[?Luzort] The seized material is being studied by experts.

[Suska] Are all those arrested Slovak nationals, or are foreigners among them?

[?Luzort] Of the nine charged culprits, two are citizens of the Slovak Republic—men of 39 and 33 years—two are Slovak women of 52 and 53 years, two are Ukrainians of 47 and 44 years, and three are Hungarian citizens of 61, 52, and 51 years.

[Suska] Do you know where this radioactive material came from and where it was bound?

[?Luzort] According to the investigation carried out by the Border and Alien Police Department and the border guards of the Hungarian Republic, the radioactive material probably originated in Ukraine and was destined for the Hungarian Republic.

[Suska] Did you cooperate with the police force of other states in carrying out the arrest?

[?Luzort] The entire operation is the result of long-term cooperation, lasting several months, between the Border and Alien Police Department and the border guards of the Hungarian Republic. During yesterday's operation, police corps units and, of course, a police rapid deployment unit cooperated.

The result is the seizure of a 52-kilogram container with radioactive material. [end recording]

Weiss: HZDS Privatized SIS by Lexa Appointment*AU2104120995 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 20 Apr 95 p 4*

[TASR report: "P. Weiss: The HZDS Has Privatized SIS"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Zilina—The Slovak Information Service [SIS] has lost its neutral character by the appointment of Ivan Lexa, the prime minister's closest colleague and a Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] functionary and deputy, to the post of secret service

director. This statement was made by Peter Weiss, chairman of the Party of the Democratic Left (SDL), at a press briefing held in Zilina yesterday following his working visit and talks with SDL deputies in the Zilina Municipal Authority and some businessmen. In his opinion, SIS is no longer a secret service to protect the Slovak Republic's interests but "to protect the interests of the current governing parties." He thinks that SIS is ineffectively supervised by parliament. It is possible to say that the HZDS has privatized it because there is not one opposition deputy in the special body supervising it, emphasized Weiss, and he expressed his concern about the possible political abuse of this service.

Pittner Compares Lexa to Beria

AU2104094195 Bratislava SME in Slovak 19 Apr 95 p 1

[Interview with Ladislav Pittner, National Council deputy for the Christian Democratic Movement and former interior minister, by Peter Toth; place and date not given: "Let Us Hope We Do Not Have Beria on our Hands"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Slovak Government yesterday appointed as director of SIS [Slovak Intelligence Service] Ivan Lexa, National Council of the Slovak Republic [NR SR] deputy and chairman of OKO [osobitny kontrolny organ—parliamentary body currently investigating SIS activities].

[Toth] As a former interior minister, how do you assess this appointment?

[Pittner] Despite the rumors that Lexa would be the next SIS director, there was a chance that Prime Minister Meciar would be reasonable enough not to submit such a proposal.

[Toth] At one time you said that the new SIS director would not be a capable person but rather a "person capable of anything." Do you think the aforementioned characteristics apply to Ivan Lexa?

[Pittner] I fully identify with the reasons for President Kovac's refusal of Lexa's candidacy in the past.

[Toth] Is it possible that matters related to OKO's investigation will move on now that Lexa has been appointed SIS director?

[Pittner] Lexa was the chairman of OKO. It is difficult to imagine that he would rush to reveal his own conceivable transgressions now. Let us only hope—and hope dies slowly—that we do not have a Slovak Beria on our hands (head of the Soviet political police during the Stalin era—ed. note).

Slovaks Suspected of Secret Arms Trade

95CH0215A Prague PRAGUE POST in English 4 Apr 95 p 4

[Article by Brendan McNally and Timea Spitkova: "Secret Arms Cargo Sold by Slovaks"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bratislava—Embarrassment over a legitimate arms sale gone awry has unleashed an orgy of denials and finger pointing within the Slovak government, the arms trade and the media.

On March 16, a Ukrainian transport jet, traveling from Kiev via Bratislava, landed on Portugal's Azores Islands for refueling. The jet is owned by Antonov, a Ukrainian aircraft-manufacturing company. It was carrying several hundred tons of what its captain said were medical supplies destined for Caracas, Venezuela.

Portuguese airport authorities on the mid-Atlantic islands were suspicious, not only because of the massive load of medicines, but also because the aircraft's registered flight plan listed its destination as Guayaquil, Ecuador. That country is currently involved in an armed border conflict with Peru.

An inspection revealed the plane's true cargo: Self-propelled 122mm rocket launchers and rockets. At that point, the Portuguese authorities detained the aircraft until they could determine what was amiss.

At press time, the jet remained on the ground in the Azores. It was no longer officially being detained, but Portugal had ordered it to return to Kiev. A number of European countries, including Slovakia, were denying the aircraft permission to enter their airspace on its return flight.

Initially, the Slovak government refused to comment on the situation. Then Slovakia's arms-export licensing commission issued a statement denying that it had sold arms to—of all places—the Dominican Republic.

Slowly, more information came to light. A visit by a reporter to a Bratislava airport revealed that an Antonov-owned aircraft had in fact been loaded with rockets and bound for Ecuador. Slovak airport officials said they were certain everything was legitimate, a claim later reiterated by customs authorities.

Customs officials said that they had found nothing amiss when they inspected the plane's documentation and cargo bay. Soon afterward, the jet took off from Bratislava for Ecuador.

For reasons that will likely remain a mystery, once the aircraft was loaded in Bratislava, personnel on the aircraft apparently replaced the legitimate cargo manifest with a phony one listing the cargo as medicine. Shipping weapons under the guise of medical equipment is a violation of international law. What had until then been a legitimate transfer of military technology suddenly became a criminal act.

One Slovak government official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, confirmed that the Slovak military had sold off weapons that were slated for liquidation under the 1991 Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. With the 1996 deadline looming, Slovakia is apparently struggling to sell off excess military hardware.

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The Slovak government has asked the Ukraine-based transport company for an explanation of the false-cargo affair. Officials at Antonov, however, professed ignorance of the matter, saying they were merely the carriers and that the active participant was a Bulgarian company named Phoenix.

Some suspicions have been directed at Armex, a shadowy, state-owned Slovak arms-trading organization. Armex is headed by Vitazoslav Moric, a former Czechoslovak parliamentary deputy described by a former colleague as closely connected to Jan Luptak, leader of the Association of Slovak Workers (ZRS), part of the Slovak government.

However, one Slovak Ministry of Economy official familiar with the case said that, while Armex had not been directly involved in the deal, the Slovak arms-export-licensing commission had approved the deal largely on the company's say-so.

Moric has denied any connection to the incident. "We are a serious company that does only legitimate business."

According to Economy Ministry spokesman Jozef Sucha, if someone "did something illegal, they should be punished."

1st-Quarter Statistics Show Crime Rate Falling

AU2004170795 Bratislava FRAVDA in Slovak 19 Apr 95 p 3

[TASR report: "Damage in the Billions"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bratislava—During the first three months of this year, 30,770 crimes (5,874 fewer than during the same period of last year) were committed in Slovakia. Investigators solved 37.9 percent of them. Criminals committed 3,116 (2,474 last year) violent crimes; there were 24 (18) murders and 29 people lost their lives when these crimes were committed. The police recorded 21,275 (28,541) cases of property-related crime; of these cases, 10,783 (11,629) involved burglaries, 10,105 (14,781) involved other kinds of theft, and 3,940 (5,874) involved car theft. Only 335 of the stolen cars (16.3 percent) have so far been returned to their owners. In the statistics, which were given to TASR yesterday by the Interior Ministry's Section for Criminal Investigation and Expert Analyses, economic crime merits special attention. From the beginning of January to the end of March 1995, the overall damage caused by tax evasion was calculated at 1.62 billion korunas.

'Increasingly Harsh' Rhetoric From Russia Viewed

AU2004203695 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 95 p 3

[Editorial by Pal Lederer: "Slower With the Fangs"]

[FBIS Translated Text] One can (again) hear increasingly harsh and ill-boding voices coming from Moscow. It seems that the Russian political and military elite—which is suffering from a chronic shortage of both foreign policy and domestic policy successes—wants to show by all means that it is still "somebody." Chechnya is not enough. Tajikistan is not enough. Only in words so far, Moscow wants to teach all the successor countries of the former Soviet Union, countries with a large Russian population, the lesson that it will protect its kin even with blood if necessary. The independent post-Soviet states, and mainly the Baltic states have been scared to death by the mere use of the seemingly harmless expression "near abroad" and, if someone might not understand Moscow's coded diplomatic language, he can now interpret the open threat of force.

Moscow is now loud not only with the empire-like fulminations of people like Zhirinovskiy. Today the official Russia is showing its muscles. The meeting of the Foreign Policy Council examined the situation of the Russian population in the other CIS member states and in the Baltic republics, and Foreign Minister Kozyrev made it clearer than ever there that Moscow would not even recoil from direct military intervention in protecting the Russians' interests. It is true, however, that Kozyrev also said that the military option should not be absolutized, but this did not change the fact of the threat. And this cannot remain unanswered. Has the time come for ringing the bells? We hope not. At the same time,

precisely on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, one should not forget that, at the time, Germany was preparing for the implementation of its imperial dreams precisely with the slogan "heim in Reich", the "ideology" of the return of ethnic Germans home, Germans who found themselves living beyond Germany's borders.

As part of the latest display of power, along with the military option to protect the interests of Russians "stranded in the near abroad," Moscow also announced its plan to increase its arms exports considerably, by referring to economic-financial reasons.

All this can also be interpreted in the way that, in its bargaining with NATO, Russia wants to strengthen its position by making it clear that it is not one of many others, but the biggest power in Europe, one that continues to have means to support its position. The question is whether this tactic is productive. It can easily happen that, in response, NATO will also get tough and then it is to be feared that simply a new edition of the Cold War emerges in Europe, instead of the cold peace referred to by Yeltsin at the CSCE summit in Budapest. And, just like the main loser of the first Cold War, the main loser of such a renewed Cold War could again be only Moscow.

Therefore, Moscow needs a different tone and mainly different ways of asserting its interests. Because, although it is a fact that the Russians whom fate dropped in these countries—and mainly in the Baltic countries—are not treated quite friendly, Moscow would most certainly find partners among the Western powers much faster for protecting the interests of the Russian minorities in accordance with European norms than finding approval for the assertion of its imperial ambitions. Consequently, Kozyrev should better order the Russian fangs to slow down.

Walesa Leaves for Paris; To Meet Mitterrand*LD2004142095 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1318 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr—On Thursday afternoon, President Lech Walesa left for Paris to take part in the ceremony of reburial of the ashes of Maria Sklodowska-Curie at the Pantheon. During his several-hours-long stay in Paris, Walesa will meet President Francois Mitterrand and take part in a news conference.

Walesa Said Not Empowered To Dissolve Parliament*LD2004121895 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1148 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr—Aleksander Kwasniewski, the leader of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD], commenting about Lech Walesa's statement on his intention to dissolve parliament made on 20 April, said that the president did not have the legal power to do this. In an interview for the Radio Information Agency, he also said that there were no reasons to bring Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy before the State Tribunal because of his trip to Moscow, the possibility of which Walesa had announced.

Kwasniewski said that the Sejm and the Senate had been democratically elected, in accordance with the electoral law adopted by the previous, very pluralistic parliament, but it seemed that the president was already bored with the period of relative peace. Oleksy is going to Moscow with a mandate from the government, but the president, in Kwasniewski's opinion, wants to turn this issue into a scandal, which would discredit Poland and make us a laughing stock in the eyes of international public opinion. He pointed out that the Moscow ceremonies would be attended by the heads of the largest countries in the world.

In an interview for Polish Radio on 20 April, the president announced that, without breaching democracy, he would do everything he could in order to dissolve the current parliament as soon as possible because it "did not serve Poland." When saying that Oleksy should not go to Moscow, he said that "this matter should be examined by the tribunal" and that he would submit such a motion "at an appropriate time."

SLD Seeks Counsel on How To Oust TV Head*WS2104111895 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Apr 95 p 2*

[Article by "RAS": "Television: The Alliance Asks How Walendziak Can Be Dismissed"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The presidium of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] parliamentary club is asking the finance minister if Wieslaw Walendziak, head of Polish Television [TVP], can be dismissed on charges of gross mismanagement.

"The issue of public television has been disturbing SLD deputies for a long time," ZYCIE WARSZAWY learned from Longin Pastusiak, deputy chairman of the SLD club. "We have serious reservations of a political nature inasmuch as the TVP is unrepresentative."

"The TVP is a loudspeaker for the opposition, and everything that is related with the left is shown in a disadvantageous light," adds Jerzy Wiatr, head of the Constitutional Responsibility Commission at the Sejm.

Pastusiak claims that at its last session the SLD presidium wondered how the TVP could be influenced to change its policy. "We also discussed the formal aspects related to this issue. That is why we turned to Minister Kolodko, asking him whether there were grounds for coming forth with an appeal to dismiss the heads of the TVP on charges of gross mismanagement."

For half a year, the Ministry of Finance carried out an audit of the TVP, at the motion of the coalition. From the very beginning, the audit had the stigma of political control, targeted at finding a pretext to dismiss the TVP board.

The audit was completed three weeks ago. A list of charges was presented as a result. Refuting the particular charges, the TVP board emphasizes that the auditors exceeded their authority as defined in the law on audit control.

Meanwhile, in connection with circulating rumors that the finance minister wants to dismiss the TVP board, the National Radio and Television Council [KRRiTV] officially stated that the minister has no such powers. He can dissolve the supervisory council, but the KRRiTV appoints the new one. The board can be dissolved by the supervisory council.

Poles Discuss Cooperation in Kaliningrad*MM2004133395 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 11 Apr 95 p 2*

[Article by "MUR" and "AF": "Kaliningrad Wants Cooperation: Anniversary of the Capture of Koenigsberg"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 8 April in Kaliningrad, the city fathers met with delegates of the municipal authorities of Gdynia, Elblag, Olsztyn, and Bialystok. The principal subjects of their talks were economic contacts between these Polish cities and Kaliningrad Oblast as well as the difficulties that could arise as a result of President Boris Yeltsin's edict, expected to come into force in mid-May, intended to abolish the customs concessions for foreign trade that applied in some areas of Russia.

Kaliningrad's authorities do not abandon the hope that it will be possible to prevent the edict from coming into force. The Russian parliament is to consider this question next month. Abolition of customs concessions will

result in significant increases in the prices of goods imported from Poland, which will mean that these goods will be accessible to a much smaller group of consumers. This will reduce the export profitability figures for Polish companies exporting such goods as foodstuffs, clothes, footwear, and household chemical products to Kaliningrad Oblast. Consequently, they could be forced to withdraw from that market.

Meanwhile, Kaliningrad's authorities are more than pleased with their past and present economic cooperation with Polish cities. The mayor of Kaliningrad listed such events as the Europartenariat and the "Neighbors" Poland-East International Economic Forum, both of which took place last year in Gdynia, as model platforms for establishing economic cooperation between the respective regions.

Talks on the potential for further economic cooperation (which could well be carried out on new terms) will be continued during the proposed official visit by Kaliningrad authorities to Gdynia, scheduled for the first half of May.

Members of the Polish delegation held additional talks with Kaliningrad Mayor Vitaliy V. Shipov. In addition, an agreement was signed on cooperation between the Kaliningrad Duma and the city councils of Elblag and Olsztyn. The agreement envisages, among other things, exchange of information on the key issues to be determined by the three cities, cooperation between respective city councils, and creation of joint working groups for the solution of certain crucial problems. One of the signatories of the agreement was Slawomir W. Malinowski, chairman of the Elblag City Council.

On the order of Admiral G. Yegorov, commander of the Kaliningrad Garrison and the Baltic Fleet, the subunits of all categories of troops stationed in the city were moved out of barracks.

At 1000 hours sharp, a solemn parade started from the foot of the Lenin Memorial in Victory Square at the center of Kaliningrad in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the capture of the German fortress of Koenigsberg, the capital of East Prussia.

Kaliningrad's residents had made vigorous preparations for the celebration of this event for the best part of the preceding two weeks. Cosmetic decorations were carried out at all spots in the city commemorating the anniversary of the battle of Koenigsberg. Among other things, the memorial to the 1,200 guardsmen who fell in the

battle was renovated. A branch of the History and Art Museum designated "Marshal Vasilevskiy's Command Post" was reopened in the city.

From many corners of Russia, 650 veteran Red Army soldiers who had been involved in the assault and capture of Koenigsberg came to Kaliningrad and were most cordially welcomed there.

Representatives of the five Polish cities involved in friendly cooperation with Kaliningrad were among the many official delegations invited to participate in the celebrations. Delegations from Elblag, Gdynia, Gdansk, Olsztyn, and Bialystok laid wreaths at the foot of the monument dedicated to the commemoration of those days: the memorial to the 1,200 guardsmen.

President of Elblag Witold Gintowt-Dziewaltowski delivered an address on behalf of the Polish delegations.

Fishing Industry in Jeopardy Without Sea of Okhotsk

MM2004134095 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 12 Apr 95 p 1

[PAP-attributed article: "Fishing Industry: We Will Collapse Without Sea of Okhotsk"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Preservation of access to deep-sea fishing grounds, especially in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea, is one of the crucial tasks facing the fishing sector, according to the conclusions reached at the general meeting of the Association for the Development of the Fishing Industry, which ended in Gdynia yesterday.

The international waters of the Sea of Okhotsk are almost the only fishing grounds exploited at present by Polish deep-sea fishing vessels. Zbigniew Graczyk, deputy director of the Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy Deep Sea Fisheries Department, reported that Russia's constant pressure to exclude Polish vessels from the area shows no signs of abating. If Polish trawlers were to abandon fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk, the profitability of all our deep-sea fishing operations could be put in question.

Our Baltic fishing sector has also found itself in a very difficult situation. The availability of cod, which is our fishermen's preferred choice, has decreased significantly and, as regards herring and sprat, our fishing fleet uses up less than 50 percent of the quotas allocated to Poland under international agreements.

Ruling Party Accused of Embezzling U.S. Loan*AU2004132895 Bucharest COTIDIANUL in Romanian 18 Apr 95 p 5*

[Article by Alexandru Petria: "The PDSR Fooled the U.S. Administration and Embezzled \$600 Million"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the leaders of PROPACT (National Trade Union of the Romanian Peasants), the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania] fooled the U.S. Administration, which granted a \$600-million loan (without knowing with whom they are dealing) to the Federation of Private Farmers of Romania, a body that actually represents the interests of the former CAP's [Cooperative Agricultural Production Farms] and IAS's [State Agricultural Farms], which have been reorganized under different names. It definitely does not represent the private farmers for whom the loan was actually intended. It is worth mentioning that the Federation of Private Farmers is a "baby" of Ion Iliescu's party [PDSR], which was set up to counter the influence of PROPACT. They do not seem to mind even embezzlement if their group interests make it necessary.

PAC: Treaty With Hungary 'Historic Chance'*AU2104113495 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 21 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Civic Alliance Party [PAC] this morning faxed us a statement. It says that, with a view to the approaching resumption of talks on the Romanian-Hungarian basic treaty, PAC emphasizes the historic chance that the conclusion of a balanced and functional treaty offers for the elimination of current differences and the shadow those differences cast on the two countries' integration into a Europe of interdependence.

The final obstacle to the treaty, the issue of recording the Hungarian side's interest in the fate of the Hungarian minority in Romania, can and must be overcome by proceeding from the provisions of the unanimously accepted European document, the convention for the protection of ethnic minorities.

Supporting a modern and realistic approach to the minority problem and respect for cultural, linguistic, and religious identity, PAC speaks out against autonomy on ethnic or linguistic grounds and against questioning in any way the unitary and indivisible character of the Romanian state, the PAC communique reads.

Given that the Romanian-Hungarian talks must be moved from the impasse resulting from the issue of the Council of Europe's Recommendation No. 1201, a document that lacks judicial value and the outdated nature of which has been recognized by the president of that European body's Parliamentary Assembly, PAC supports the idea of focusing these talks on an examination of the fundamental problems of the Hungarian minority

in Romania and of the Romanian minority in Hungary, as well as on the clear engagement of the two sides to mutually support each other's efforts to join NATO and the European Union, reads in conclusion the PAC communique received today by our editorial office, signed by PAC and dated 20 April 1995.

'Irreversible Decline' of Defense Industry Feared*AU2104093895 Bucharest AZI in Romanian 17 Apr 95 p 3*

[Statement by Alexandru Nicolae, Democratic Party deputy and member of the Parliamentary Subcommittee for the Restructuring and Reconversion of the Defense Industry, made to correspondent Iulia Rosca; place and date not given: "Who Is Signing the Defense Industry's Death Warrant?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is the duty of the state, particularly of the government, to coordinate the restructuring of the defense industry. However, this sector is being neglected by the rulers, who are offering only theoretical programs, without any practical value. If this situation continues, the respective industrial sector will soon enter an irreversible decline. The Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, and the intelligence services—that is, all of the armed forces—are the end users of the defense industry. Their needs are many, and it is possible to satisfy them, even under competitive conditions. There is no need for a massive retechnologization of the sector because there are productive capacities capable of meeting a good part of the domestic orders. The economic strategy for the recovery of the defense industry is almost nonexistent because of the government's lack of will. It is true that this sector has inherited an overdimensional structure. The old regime built units for complying with short-term requirements for military hardware. The reform process should start from this aspect. However, it cannot be done without the necessary financial assistance. The nonchalance with which the Ministry of Finance rejected the request to allocate 50 billion lei from the budget to the defense industry is astounding. The defense industry was thus left to fend for itself, as a function of the general program of overall economic development. Mr. Tinca showed extreme understanding toward the government's viewpoint. As long as the state budget is a budget of poverty, nothing can prevent me from saying that Minister Tinca's excessive understanding looks rather like obedience to the political power, and it even looks like an abdication from the principles underlying the activity of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense.

We keep talking about Euro-Atlantic integration and our access to other types of military hardware, aside from the Russian. However, we are still tied to the military technology of the former USSR. We can break up with this situation and align ourselves with NATO's requirements, but not merely by words.

Regarding the defense industry employees, one must emphasize that they subsist in a kind of technical unemployment (they are being paid only 60 percent of their salaries). Very many experts did not have the patience to wait indefinitely for some resolute measures to revive the industry and left the country. They are working in the same field and are valued and paid for it, but abroad. Other workers have lost their skills through inaction. Let us not forget that these skilled workers have been formed over a long period of time.

Many such units work today at 10 to 12 percent of the productive capacity for which they were designed. Can one still talk about their being operative? What is more, there is hardly any money left to ensure the protection of these units; hence, thefts are on the increase. Attempts to steal from assets of national importance have also been registered. Together with the decisionmaking cadres in the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of National Defense, we are trying to find solutions to finalize at least those investment projects that are in a completion stage of 80 percent and to find ways and means to ensure regular orders for the branch (which are very unstable these days). We must take into consideration the fact that the specialized nature of this production often makes it impossible to change the production profile of these units to a civilian one. If we do not take the

minimal measures required by these realities, the defense industry will cease to exist in the immediate future.

Council Approves Proposed Cuts in Army Personnel

AU2004155795 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 18 Apr 95 p 1

[Article by Doru Dragomir: "EVENIMENTUL ZILEI Presents the Criteria on the Basis of Which Army Personnel Are To Be Discharged"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Supreme Defense Council of the country has sanctioned certain measures forwarded to it by the Ministry of National Defense intended to reduce the number of Army personnel during peacetime. The funds thus saved are to be rechanneled to keep the combat equipment operational.

The proposed measures are as follows: the reduction of the number of military cadres by the unconditional retirement of all people who have reached age 55; the putting into reserve of all cadres who do not meet the established minimum professional performance standards; the reduction, at the beginning of this year, by 5,000 of the number of newly enlisted people out of the total amount of available human resources; and the reduction of the number of young people studying at military education institutions.

Silajdzic Rejects Extension of Cease-Fire

AU2004155695 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 95

[Report by Jasenko Krehic on statements by Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic and UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi in Sarajevo on 20 April—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Krehic] At the beginning of his statement, Yasushi Akashi just listed the topics discussed today. These are: The complex situations in Bihac and Sarajevo, the problem of Sarajevo airport's closure and it being used only by UN forces and, of course, the chances of extending the agreement on the cessation of hostilities that expires at the end of this month.

Akashi said that our government did not support the idea on extending the cease-fire, but that it hoped that a viable solution could be found through negotiations.

Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic, as he stated himself, addressed the reporters with the good news first:

[Silajdzic] Yesterday's request by the government and presidency concerning Bihac and the delivery of seeds to Bihac [changes thought] well, it seems that 50 percent of that material will be delivered to Bihac any day now.

[Krehic] Prime Minister does not see any reason for extending the cease-fire indefinitely when it only benefits the aggressor anyway, and when six months ago President Izetbegovic gave the international community a deadline to find a solution. Bosnia-Herzegovina then decided to drop the initiative for lifting the arms embargo. Nothing has been accomplished in the meantime.

[Silajdzic] Now the only question is whether we, too, as the legal representatives of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, should accept the policy of fait accompli, as this is a policy of fait accompli. To accept the status quo would be to accept the legalization of the situation, to accept that our enemy gets on paper what he got through genocide and the use of force. We think that this should not be accepted [words indistinct].

[Krehic] Silajdzic assessed the situation concerning Sarajevo airport as unacceptable. As it stands now, the airport cannot be used by anyone, and the responsibility for that again rests with the United Nations. UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] is not doing anything to get the food through to the besieged areas.

[Silajdzic] The international community is not ready to give instructions to General Smith and Mr. Akashi to do this. They do not have the necessary instructions. So the policy of isolating Bosnia, isolating the problems within Bosnia, continues, and that—at least according to me—is the main problem.

[Krehic] In conclusion, Dr. Haris Silajdzic stressed that our enemies have developed a strategy of killing in doses in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the international community is turning a deaf ear.

Finally, only one conclusion springs to mind: Yet another Akashi visit to Sarajevo has produced no results.

Akashi To Continue Efforts

AU2004123395 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, April 20 (AFP)—Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic has refused to extend the four-month truce which officially runs out on May 1, UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi said here Thursday after talks with the prime minister.

"His position is that it (the truce) should not be extended," Akashi told reporters here. The UN envoy said he hoped however to change the prime minister's mind in further discussions, adding: "I'm very persistent. Very tenacious. I'll continue my efforts. It is better to have the (truce) agreement than not to have it. When we have it we can pinpoint the cease-fire violations," Akashi said.

Silajdzic reproached the international community with wasting time over the past months and failing to put enough pressure on the Bosnian Serbs and on Serbia itself to force them to agree to a settlement to the three-year war. "All those who went to Pale went only with carrots and without sticks," he said, speaking of the mediators who visited the Bosnian Serb stronghold nearby. "All those going to Belgrade go with carrots and not sticks," he added.

Akashi was to visit Pale Thursday afternoon for talks with the Bosnian Serb leadership.

Karadzic Refuses To Extend

AU2004200095 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, April 20 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic Thursday refused to extend the current truce, saying this only played into the hands of the Moslem-led government which was using it to strengthen its forces.

"Such short-lasting cessation of hostilities agreements have been compromised and sabotaged by the Moslems," he said on Bosnian Serb television following talks with UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi. Bosnian Government Forces have been "reorganising and acting offensively," Karadzic said, referring to recent fighting, notably in northeast and central Bosnia. [passage omitted]

"We are offering a permanent peace. We don't want to talk about partial solutions," Karadzic also said, referring to earlier proposals by his side for ending the war and then discussing a political settlement. "From events on the ground, it is obvious it is the Moslem side which has been violating the ceasefire and which has been determined to wage war," Karadzic said.

"The international community is backing the Moslem side, therefore the war could continue on a larger scale," he added.

Ganic: Extension Conditional

*LD2004173595 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717
GMT 20 Apr 95*

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vienna, April 15 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslim-Croat Federation Vice President Ejup Ganic said here Thursday that the Muslim Government would agree to an extension of the current ceasefire only if the Yugoslav Federation of Serbia and Montenegro recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Ganic said after a meeting with experts of the five-nation 'Contact Group' for Bosnia that the extension of the ceasefire under the present conditions was out of the question. However, Ganic said if Yugoslavia recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina, the problem would be simplified and all Bosnian warring sides would be on the road to peace.

Ganic said that the Muslim refusal to extend the current four-month Bosnia-wide ceasefire, expiring on April 30, for another four months was aimed at discouraging Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic and other radical Serb forces. Contact Group experts informed Ganic and Bosnian Muslim Ambassador to the United Nations Muhamed Sacirbey about talks they have recently had in Belgrade and Zagreb.

Ganic said he was skeptical about messages from Belgrade but still hoped for certain results and progress in the near future. In a brief statement to the press, German member on the Contact Group Michael Steiner said on behalf of the group that the Contact Group must continue its efforts toward finding a peaceful settlement. He said that although it had a very difficult job, the group would continue its efforts to that end.

Ljubijankic Writes to Juppe

*AU2004150995 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankic has sent a letter to French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, expressing his sincere condolences over the death last week of two French soldiers in Sarajevo and asking that his condolences be conveyed to the families of the deceased.

In his letter, Ljubijankic comments on certain statements by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] officials that give rise to speculation over who killed the French soldiers.

On behalf of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government, I reject any possibility that the act was committed by the Bosnian side as the facts also speak to that effect,

Minister Ljubijankic stresses. We do not have any motives for such an act. UNPROFOR is well aware of the fact that the act was committed by the Serbs, but will not publish this as it fears further deterioration in relations with Karadzic. This policy of constantly giving in to the Serbs has so far failed to produce beneficial results, and the death of the French soldiers is one of the many negative consequences of this policy.

That is why I appeal to you to insist that the results of the UNPROFOR investigation into who perpetrated the murders be made public. I suggest, Mr. Minister, that further steps in the peace process be aimed at the strict implementation of the UNPROFOR mandate in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which includes the right to self-defense of UN units.

I take this opportunity to reiterate our stand that we will not be in a position to put our formal signature to the extension of the cease-fire. That would contribute to maintaining the status quo, which is unacceptable to us considering the fact that the Serbs—who make up 30 percent of the entire population of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina—now hold 70 percent of the country's territory. Our rejection of the formal signing of the cease-fire does not imply that we will undertake offensive actions. On the contrary, we will do everything to prevent the escalation of the war, says the letter sent by Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankic to French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe.

Arkan Urges Acceptance of Peace Initiatives

*AU2004114895 Belgrade NASA BORBA in
Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 95 p 2*

[BETA report: "Mladic Did Not Agree to Replacement of His Officers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jagodina, BETA—Zeljko Raznjatovic Arkan, leader of the Serbian Unity Party, stated yesterday that a conflict between the military and political leadership of the Bosnian Serbs emerged because Radovan Karadzic demanded the replacement "of a certain number of officers" to which Ratko Mladic "could not agree."

Raznjatovic told Radio Jagodina that a conflict "was ironed out," however, the fact remains that the Srpska republic army is facing extreme material difficulties while the leadership in Pale "lives its own life."

"We must assist the Srpska republic army materially, in terms of clothing and food, because the army is not responsible for the false policy of the leadership in Pale. I think that this is not the right moment for any sort of internal rifts within the Srpska republic and that it is time that we accepted peace initiatives," Raznjatovic said. He said that the Serbian side in the territorial division of Bosnia "does not need Pale" and that this territory should be exchanged for the corridors, "which have now shrunk to mere 2 km or only 300 meters."

'Anti-Serb Propaganda' Behind Alleged RS Rift

LD2004184095 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 20 Apr (SRNA)—Proponents of anti-Serb propaganda have over the last few days focused their media lies on an alleged rift between the military and state leadership of the Srpska republic [RS] in line with the tested and compromised formula that a lie repeated often will eventually be believed.

Zagreb radio, the Muslim radio in Sarajevo, Voice of America, and Radio Free Europe, have over the last few days put out many reports, based on awkwardly selected sources, which are designed to compromise the leading RS political and military personalities and to cause a rift between them by making trite imputations.

Citing as their source so-called well-informed sources within this or that body, "close aides who wish to remain anonymous," etc, in other words well-tested and ridiculous phrases designed to add credibility, the people behind the anti-Serb media lies have once again demonstrated an incredible degree of uneducated propaganda and nothing else.

The sole aim of these attempts to misinform the public is to justify the recent Muslim defeat on Mt Majevica, to marginalize it, and subsequently to cause a rift among the Serbs so as to make it easier for the Croat-Muslim anti-Serb coalition and its mentors in the world to achieve their goals.

Serbs, however, are familiar with the Machiavellian methods used by Croatian, Muslim, and some other world media organizations in their anti-Serb propaganda war which is beginning to border on a media genocide against a people.

Commando Instructor: Green Berets Fighting Serbs

AU2004123495 Banja Luka GLAS SRPSKI in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Apr 95 p 4

[Interview with Colonel Stojan Jovic by Velimir Bozic; place and date not given: "Yugo Paradise for Special Forces"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A book entitled *Special Forces* by retired Colonel Stojan Jovic, former commander of the famous 63d Parachute Brigade, an elite military unit from Nis that is part of the special forces of the Army of Yugoslavia, has recently been promoted in Banja Luka. Col. Jovic spent 24 years as head of that assault unit. During that time he made 711 parachute jumps. He also worked in Indonesia as a commando instructor.

Special forces, as military formations, exist in all armies in the world, but are particularly developed in the

United States, where there is a scientific institute for special operations, the only such institution in the world.

Col. Jovic claims that a battalion of U.S. "Green Berets," as the best trained special force, is present in the former Bosnia and that they are acting as instructors to the Muslim units. In terms of the use of special forces, this war has already overtaken the Vietnam War, Jovic says. [passage omitted]

[Bozic] Special "advisers" are arriving in the former Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina together with humanitarian aid. They are certainly not coming to open cans?

[Jovic] A large number of citizens of the former Yugoslavia has passed through various types of training in the former Yugoslav People's Army, especially through the military police, which can be considered to be a section of special forces, and through the territorial defense. War operations have demonstrated that the former Yugoslavia has been destroyed through special warfare methods. In Slovenia, where the war started, there used to be a special unit "MORIS," which had German weapons, equipment, and instructors. Before the war, Croatia, too, set up a special brigade of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and it formed a brigade with three battalions within the National Guard Corps, two battalions of which are called "Zrinski" and "Frankopan." The training center is in Pleso and Lucko, which also houses a naval-sabotage unit with some Italian officers. In Croatia, there are some 5,000-6,000 special operators mobilized. In the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, in 1992, before the war, Alija Izetbegovic sent 200 men to Libya for training. In addition to Libya, the Muslims trained special units in Turkey, Iran, and Albania, with Western instructors. There have even been some unconfirmed reports of a training center for Muslims in Bulgaria. Before the war broke out, the SDA [Party of Democratic Action], as a political party, had 35,000 armed soldiers. What is interesting is that the U.S. "Green Berets" and that British SAS [Special Air Service], despite the UN Security Council's ban on the delivery of arms to the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, are extending military help to the Muslims. Among others, there are members of the 1st Battalion of the 10th U.S. Group of U.S. "Green Berets," stationed in Germany, according to my information, and judging by the method in which some operations and attacks on the Serb positions were carried out, they are acting as instructors in the former Bosnia.

The special forces of the army of the Srpska republic and the republic of Serb Krajina are successfully resisting these and have adequate units for such combat operations. Seen in general, this war is, to a large extent, a war of special forces. Some types of special operations are also carried out by classic units, and vice versa. [passage omitted]

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Seeds To Rot If Serbs Continue Bihac Blockade

*AU2004161295 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 95*

[Report by Nada al-Isa from Zagreb]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A convoy with several tonnes of seeds for spring sowing has been stranded on the border between Croatia and Bosnia. The convoy is intended for the Bihac region.

The UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] had the convoy prepared since the Krajina Serbs had promised that they would allow the convoy through to

Bihac if identical convoys are sent to Knin and Kladsa. However, when the convoy was delivered to them, the aggressor's side then changed its mind. The aggressor's condition now is that the Republic of Croatia should reopen the Turanj crossing. The UNHCR and UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] are warning that the seeds will rot unless they are delivered in a few days.

UNPROFOR is now trying to reach a compromise. It is asking the Croats to open the Turanj crossing, and the Serbs to allow the convoy through. However, everything is still in the stage of negotiations. [passage omitted]

Babic Positive About Latest UN Resolution

AU2004174295 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 95 p 5

[Interview with Milan Babic, foreign minister of the republic of Serbian Krajina and chairman of the Serbian Democratic Party of Krajina, by Stevan Konstantinovic; place and date not given: "The New Resolution—A Croatian Policy Defeat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We talked with Mr. Babic about the situation in the republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK] and the position of that Serbian state in relations with other countries during his visit to the commune of Mirkovci.

[Konstantinovic] What is your opinion about the latest UN Security Council resolution about the change of the peacekeeping forces' status in the RSK?

[Babic] This resolution is first of all a political act. As far as the real materialization of the UN forces mandate is concerned, the new mandate is almost identical to the previous one. Some of its elements are even more favorable for us. Everything must still be discussed with the UN secretary general's envoys, however, before it is discussed and adopted by the UN Security Council.

[Konstantinovic] One of President Martić's statements broadcast by the Serbian Radio-Television, in which he said that the new mandate of the UN peacekeeping force is unacceptable for Krajina, contradicts what you say.

[Babic] The resolution defines several tasks the international peacekeeping forces would have in the territory of Krajina. They should enable the cease-fire agreement to be implemented. Further, they should protect the buffer zone between Krajina and Croatia, which is the most important element for us. One of the tasks unacceptable for us is the monitoring [osmatranje] of the borders between the RSK, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY], and the Srpska republic [RS] in the sense that the taking in of military equipment and soldiers should be monitored and reported on. The [Krajina] government has informed the UN Security Council that we shall not allow our borders to be blocked, and our attitude has in my opinion been respected. There is a blockade now, there are obstacles the UN Protection Force installed along the borders, but we shall soon require that they be removed on the basis of the new resolution. As far as monitoring [osmatranje] is concerned, it is generally known that we have been monitored since the beginning of the war, both Krajina and the FRY. Statements containing a different opinion about the new resolution are perhaps issued only for domestic audiences.

[Konstantinovic] The latest UN Security Council resolution about the new status of the peacekeeping force in the RSK has been assessed by the Croatian opposition as a defeat of the official Croatian policy. Do you share this opinion?

[Babic] This is true. The Croatian Government promised that the international forces would be ousted and that a quick occupation of Krajina, or "the reintegration" as they call it, would follow. The latest resolution does not enable Croatia to do this, however, since it has confirmed that negotiations between the RSK and Croatia are the only way [to reach a solution].

[Konstantinovic] What is your attitude toward the Z-4 [Zagreb-4] Plan?

[Babic] This plan cannot be interpreted as the plan "for" the RSK. It "opposes" our interests, but if the people who have made it see the RSK and the present situation in a way somewhat different than before, they could play a useful mediating role in solving the controversial issues with Croatia in a peaceful way.

[Konstantinovic] What are the relations between the RSK and RS and what is your attitude toward the refusal of the Contact Group plan for Bosnia by Karadzic's leadership?

[Babic] Krajina has defined its policy toward other Serbian countries. We want to have good relations with all Serbian countries, especially with the FRY. The RSK is affected by the relations that have developed between the FRY and the RS regarding the coordination of harmonization of a joint policy. It is our wish to overcome these problems by coordinating the Serbian policy from one center.

[Konstantinovic] How do you assess the policy of the FRY in the search for a solution to the Serbian national problem?

[Babic] It is clear that the Serbian national interest can be preserved only if the FRY is preserved and if it is strong. In that case also other Serbian countries have a chance to survive.

[Konstantinovic] How do you see the role of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, in that light?

[Babic] He is the biggest Serbian leader. Without him the liberation and the survival of the RSK and the RS would hardly be possible.

RSK Government To Discuss UN Presence

AU2004121795 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 95 p 7

[Article by M.C.: "Coordination of Krajina's Foreign Policy Proposed"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 19 April—The government of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] yesterday proposed that, at the joint session of the government and the Supreme Defense Council, which would be chaired by President of the republic, Milan Martić, the issue of the UN forces' stay on the territory of Krajina should be discussed.

This was announced after today's session of the RSK government in Knin, which was chaired by Finance Minister Ratko Veselinovic. The realization of today's government initiative would overcome several months of uncoordinated diplomatic activities by the president of the republic and the government cabinet, which were a result of the well-known political squabbles. The government also concluded that the general strike of the Knin education workers is unlawful because in the circumstances of the proclamation of a direct danger of war the performance of educational tasks falls under the compulsory work regime.

RSK Charges 7 UN Peacekeepers With Espionage

*LD2004190095 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651
GMT 20 Apr 95*

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vukovar, April 20 (TANJUG)—Serb Krajina authorities have pressed charges against seven U.N. peacekeepers in the 'Sector East' of the U.N.

Protected Area (UNPA) who were suspected of espionage and arms trafficking, the Serb Krajina Army Command in the Eastern Krajina town of Vukovar said Thursday.

The republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] authorities have filed charges against three members of the Belgian U.N. Battalion, three members of the Indonesian Medical Corps and one Philippine U.N. soldier. On April 15, the Belgian U.N. peacekeepers coming from the eastern Croatian town of Osijek made an unauthorized entry to the Serb Krajina territory refusing to show their identifications. The Serb Krajina police searched their vehicle and found a cache of three automatic rifles as well as cameras and reconnaissance equipment.

An hour later, the police discovered similar equipment when it searched the vehicle of Indonesian peacekeepers who had given false identities. The suspects were also found in possession of film negatives of Serb Krajina army positions. The Krajina police seized all the incriminating equipment.

UNPA 'Sector East' comprises Eastern Slavonija, Baranja and Western Srem regions. The republic of Serb Krajina territory was placed under U.N. protection in the spring of 1992.

Federal

Parliament Speaker Meets Council of Europe Group

LD2004173095 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1502 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Apr 20 (TANJUG)—The world has the wrong picture of Yugoslavia due to the information blockade and one-sided reporting by foreign media, Serbian Parliament Speaker Dragan Tomic Thursday told the delegation of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly.

Tomic and Foreign Affairs Committee President Slobodan Jovanovic informed the visiting delegation headed by German M.P. Leni Fischer of the devastating effects of Yugoslavia's isolation, the parliament information service said Thursday. Tomic said that Yugoslavia and Serbia hoped to cooperate with all democratic countries and that the international community should therefore immediately lift the sanctions imposed in 1992 and reinstate Yugoslavia in all international institutions from which it was unjustly expelled.

The European parliamentarians were asked to do all they can to reactivate parliamentary and other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and their countries. Leni Fischer said her delegation had come to find out about conditions in Yugoslavia, including human and minority rights, and discuss the possibility of resuming contacts between the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly and Yugoslav parliaments. The delegation comprises parliament members for Britain, Norway and Hungary.

Perisic on Status of Army, Country's Stability

LD2004161995 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)—Colonel General Momcilo Perisic, Yugoslav Army chief of general staff [CGS], in an interview for the latest issue of the INTERVJU weekly said that the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] is a place where the interests of the great powers—including America, which is a truly great power and Germany that aspires to become one—are intertwined.

"Turkey and other European countries also have their interests in this area. These interests are not concealed. They are easy to recognize and identify from all the moves that are being made in the international arena. We have been assessing the mechanisms and potential scenarios for the realization of these interests and, in accordance with this, have been taking all necessary measures to preserve the security of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY]," Perisic said. He noted that the Yugoslav Army currently has a peace force of more than 100,000 men. This represents the nucleus of a future

army that could include millions of our people. Such an army will be able to protect Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

"If we are united we will be able to defend our homeland; but if we allow hawks (extremists) and ignoramuses to threaten the unity of our people, to realize their partial goals, to be in the service of the masters of the war—and sacrificing a part of our nation in the process—then our overall defense activity will be proportionately reduced," Perisic said. He noted that the fundamental interest of the Serb nation was to preserve as much of the territory that has belonged to it for centuries as possible, to protect its population, and to complete the creation of its state; all other nations living on the territory of the former SFRY should create their own states on their ethnic territories so as to resolve contradictions that modern countries overcame in a civilized way back in the 18th and 19th centuries.

According to him, there have been no rifts between the people in the Srpska republic and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He believes that the leaderships of the Serb people will find a way to overcome political differences. "Professional soldiers have understood that the goal of foreign players is to provoke a conflict between political leaderships, and through this a conflict within the army. That is a mistaken hypothesis," Perisic said.

The CGS believes that the United States and Germany, in order to realize their goals, will attempt a strategy of waging a war of low intensity step by step. They will strive to avert a war of high intensity, because of a great risk that several countries may become involved in that war and the conflict may escalate. For this reason they are creating contradictions of a kind they can control and channel toward the realization of their goals.

"The Serbian and Montenegrin people will remain here regardless of the present difficulties and sacrifices, but the FRY will be in a position to define its own interests, choose its own friends and the countries with which it wants to cooperate, taking into account the conduct of others during the period in which the FRY was in unfair isolation," he said.

Perisic said that the transformation of the Yugoslav Army was completed as far as the organizational and formational changes were concerned, but that modernization was dependent on society's economic possibilities. The process of depolitization in the army has not yet been completely finished, said Perisic. He added that some advocates of this process wanted to have certain party influence on the army, especially in the sphere of cadre policy. We oppose this and we are frequently attacked because of it, he concluded.

"I have been under attack by individuals in the press who are most probably under the influence of those who wish to bring the army into an inferior position, and through me they are attacking the army institution

wishing that the army served the interests not of the state, the people or society as a whole, but individual ones," said Perisic.

According to him, the experienced and the best among army members have been appointed to key posts in the General Staff and as leaders of operational and strategic groups. [passage omitted]

Relations Between Leftist Parties Viewed

AU210409549⁵ *Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian*
16 Apr 95 p 12

[Article by Milenko Pesic: "What Are the Ambitions of the Yugoslav Left?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The information that Dragan Kostic, the Serbian minister of the power industry, intends to join the Yugoslav United Left (JUL), sparked tempers in the section of the public that supports the opposition. Speculation about links between the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) and the JUL started immediately. Regarding Minister Kostic the opposition neglected the fact that he is not a SPS member and that he proved his political orientation back in 1993 by putting his name on the election list of the united leftist parties gathered around the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia.

Since Ljubisa Ristic was elected chairman of the Yugoslav United Left, it seems that the opposition has increasingly been challenging this movement rather than the ruling party.

A Mixed Association

When in the summer of 1994 the mixed association consisting of 23 parties, associations and numerous prominent individuals was established under the name of the Yugoslav Left, many people saw in it a utopian project launched by people nostalgic for Yugoslavia. The first JUL contours were drafted by Mr. Nenad Djordjevic, the chairman of the JUL Initiative Committee, who said that the coalition would become "the party for the 21st century."

A Sharp Polemic

It became obvious after the election convention held at the end of March that the JUL would, at least in the first stage, act more or less as a movement on the political scene. The key for the understanding of the real role this movement plays is its relationship toward the SPS.

Many people still remember the sharp polemics between Mira Markovic (JUL) and the Academy member Mihajlo Markovic (SPS). At the time when the Yugoslav Left was constituted, it seemed that the ruling party leadership had greater reserves toward this movement than is the case now.

It was a public secret also before the election convention that many prominent SPS members were active in the

JUL. The so-called double membership, which is also no longer denied by socialists, can, according to many people, be a double-edged sword.

"The rules of the political game will require of those people who are members of both the SPS and the JUL to take one or the other option, because both parties could otherwise be harmed in a possible election," Mr. Zivojin Djuric, the manager of the Institute of Political Studies, says.

This political scientist points out that two kinds of relationship are possible between the SPS and the JUL. One that will lead to a clearer division between the two political associations on the left or one that will lead to their merger.

Zoran Stojiljkovic, assistant professor at the Department of Political Sociology of the School of Political Sciences, thinks that the significance of the JUL will depend on which attitude the SPS takes toward this movement.

Influence on Official Power

Expressing its benevolent attitude toward the ruling party, Ristic, as the first man in the JUL said that the forces that support peace won in the SPS and that they were welcome in the Yugoslav Left. If this statement of Ristic's is taken literally, the question arises what the SPS will do with those of its leaders who do not support this kind of peace.

Regardless of the political power the JUL has through its members who are managers of public companies, ministers, prominent people from culture, the real power of this movement can, in the opinion of Zoran Stojiljkovic, be examined only in an election. In the latest interview Mrs. Mira Markovic gave for the BBC she said: "Some people would like to schedule an election and start an election campaign immediately, and, on the other hand, there are people who think that we do not have to fight for seats in parliament, that our aims are long-term, great, historic, that these political games are minor, beyond the great ideals the leftist movement is oriented to. We shall agree in several weeks, though."

If the JUL decides not to participate in the election, this will be the sign that it still wants to have an indirect influence on the official power.

Relation Toward the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

The national problem could be a serious test for the Yugoslav Left. "If the JUL intends to be an important political factor, it must not support an unclear concept of the Yugoslav nation, or a certain European spirit, brotherhood with other people. The omission of the national component from the program can be negatively reflected in the public," Zivojin Djuric warned.

Although the JUL is a movement according to its profile, it "runs the business" as a powerful soccer club that has gathered the best and the most influential players from

the Yugoslav territory for its first team, which does not quite correspond to its image: The basis of such a party should be the working class. In order to materialize its project of a better and happier society, it is necessary that a political group of leftist orientation, as the JUL defines itself, should also define its relations toward the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Distance from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is in Zivojin Djuric's view necessary because during the previous period many communists put at risk the historically possible option of a happier and safer society, which the JUL wants to achieve.

Serbia

Seselj Denies Rift Among RS Leaders

LD2004215995 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, 20 April (SRNA)—Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radical Party [SRS], said today that allegations by some world agencies of a rift between the military and political leaders of the Srpska republic [RS] at the assembly session in Sanski Most were not true.

At a news conference in Belgrade, Seselj said that he was well informed about everything that had gone on at the session in Sanski Most and that there had been no rift between the RS military and political leaders. "There was some heated discussion about the first agenda item [General Mladic's report on the military situation] in which representatives of both the military and political leadership took part, but the session ended in the most orderly way and adopted conclusions of primary interest for the Serb nation," Seselj explained.

According to the leader of the Serbian Radicals, the "regime in Belgrade has been working tirelessly to cause a rift among the RS leadership and Slobodan Milosevic, president of Serbia, has for some time now been looking for officers who will carry out a coup d'etat against the RS political and military leaders."

"However, the officers, who have been fighting for their people since the very beginning of the war, cannot obliterate it all by just one move. They will all continue to stand in defense of Serbdom and the Serb state," Seselj said in conclusion.

Montenegro

Sandzak Bosniaks Exposed to 'Constant Harassment'

AU2004164795 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The independent Montenegrin weekly LIBERAL writes that a call was issued via the local radio station in Bijelo Polje to local young men to

join the youth organization of White Eagles [Serb paramilitary formation that has fought in the wars in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina]. LIBERAL says that this has increased the fear of the citizens of Bijelo Polje, especially the Bosniaks who make up half the town's population. They have been exposed to constant harassment over the last few years from small arms fire, and grenade and dynamite explosions.

This local call has not only increased the fear but has also been condemned by many Bijelo Polje citizens, particularly as the call names the local high school as the recruitment point, and its entrance is marked by a commemorative plaque with some 60 names of revolutionaries killed during the people's war of liberation against fascism.

This school outraged public opinion last year when one of the teachers wanted the school rooms to be blessed. This clearly points to the regime using the education system as a tool, and also the lack of respect for national, cultural, and other values of Bosniaks in Sandzak, and other parts of Serbia and Montenegro. This has been reported by the Information Center of the Muslim National Council of Sandzak.

Bulatovic to Albania: Support Minority Rights

LD2004223095 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 20 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Podgorica, Apr 20 (TANJUG)—President of Montenegro Momir Bulatovic has sent a letter to President of Albania Sali Berisa, calling on him to support the Montenegrin minority in this country in exercising their rights.

The letter was today handed in at the Albanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs by Miroljub Zaric, the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Tirana.

The immediate reason behind Bulatovic's correspondence to Berisa is the fact that the republic's Council for the Protection of Ethnic and Minority Rights has recently reviewed the fundamental questions of exercising and protecting the right to education of members of national and ethnic groups in Montenegro, the Office of the President of Montenegro reports.

The council, as stated, supports in principle the current practice in Montenegro—that to a certain extent exceeds the norms stipulated by the International Convention on Human Rights and Freedoms—and advocates further efforts to improve the system of education in order to further affirm the national, ethnic, cultural, and religious individuality of members of the Albanian minority in Montenegro, thus contributing to the state unity of this republic and the full equality of all its citizens.

The council unanimously adopted a stand whereby an appeal should be addressed to Albania "to embark on the path of securing initial conditions for the national, cultural, and spiritual emancipation of the Montenegrin national minority."

Announcing the council's standpoint, in his letter President Bulatovic calls on President Berisa to lend his authority in his capacity as the first and most important personality of neighboring Albania, so as to support the Montenegrin minority in Albania in the new democratic circumstances, so it can start exercising, above all, its fundamental and inalienable right to its own language and its own name. Of course, he adds, also included are those rights that international standards, principles, and norms require of states, many of which belong to the sphere of so-called absolute rights, i.e. those rights that have already been exercised by members of the Albanian minority in Montenegro.

In his letter to Berisa, Bulatovic notes that "due to the traditionally good relations of Montenegrins and Albanians in Montenegro the Albanian national minority has

preserved its full national identity and achieved comprehensive prosperity, particularly so in the period after World War II."

"On the other hand," the letter notes, "the Montenegrin minority in Albania has continually been subject to forced assimilation due to the total lack of any possibility of preserving their linguistic, cultural, and religious identity, and even their own name."

"Quite naturally, in such a situation Montenegro cannot remain indifferent," Bulatovic stresses, and expresses his expectation that the democratic changes in Albania will also yield concrete positive results in the sphere of improving the status of the Montenegrin national minority. In addition to the letter, it is stated, the President of Albania has also received some basic information and quantifiable data about the constitutional position and rights of members of the Albanian minority in Montenegro in the sphere of education.

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